THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1770. THE NUMBER 221.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

*The following is the SPEECH of* George Grenville, *againſt the motion for addreſſing his Majeſty on the remonſtrance of the city of London.*

IT is with infinite concern, while the minds of the people are agitated almoſt to madneſs, that I find Gentlemen perſevering in a ſucceſſion of inflammatory meaſures, and hourly pouring oil on the flame of that diſcord, which already blazes but too fiercely in this unfortunate country. Every body that knows me, Sir, knows I am no friend either to Mr. Wilkes or his character; but when the queſtion of his expulſion was agitated, during the laſt ſeſſion of this aſſembly, I declared myſelf againſt it. I foretold the conſequences that it would neceſſarily produce, the diſtractions it would unavoidably create, and exhorted the advocates for that expulſion, to ſacrifice a private reſentment, that actually diſhonnored them, at the altar of public tranquility. Had my advice been liſtened to, we ſhould now have been in peace, our authority would not have been inſulted, our proceedings would not have been deſpiſed, nor would the metropolis of the empire formally wait upon the Sovereign, to tell him we were betrayers of the people.

The Gentlemen, Sir, who then fought the battle of Adminiſtration did not recollect, that while they were ſtriving to puniſh oppoſition, they were actually gratifying the ſpleen of their enemies. When an odious Miniſter is at the head of public affairs, the nation, though injured by any act of his illegality, nevertheleſs enjoys a malignant reſentment—it juſtifies their deteſtation of him—it renders him univerſally obnoxious—and, in the end, completes the deſtruction of his political character. I am well convinced, Sir, that the enemies of government, however they took fire at the reſolutions of this aſſembly in voting Mr. Luttrell the member for Middleſex, nevertheleſs rejoice at the opportunity which it gave them of attacking the premier in the moſt ſenſible part of his miniſterial reputation; and I am to the full as much convinced that they would now rejoice at the heavieſt cenſure which we might paſs upon the remonſtrance of London; it is what they wiſh, it is what they are impatient for, it is what they ardently deſire. Their whole ſtrength conſiſts in their being oppoſed, and contradictory as it may ſeem in terms, it is ſtill undeniably true that they abſolutely gain a victory every time they ſuffer a defeat.

For this reaſon, Sir, if we are deſirous of conquering the ſpirit of diſcord, which ſo unhappily ſubſiſts without doors, we muſt not combat it within. You may indeed proceed to cenſure, but will that procedure give peace to the kingdom?—You may expel the perſons principally concerned in preſenting the remonſtrance, but —— then you increaſe the preſent confuſion—you extend the grievance complained of by the county of Middleſex, into the city of London; you verify the propheſy of your enemies, and prove what they have repeatedly foretold, that you will go on from violence to violence, and as you have given Middleſex a member, you will gradually give repreſentatives to all the other freeholders of Great-Britain.

But even ſuppoſing, Mr. Preſident, for argument ſake, what I will not admit in fact, that we have a right to determine upon a petition from the ſubject to the throne, ſtill, Sir, have we a right in this caſe to be parties and judges at the ſame time? Our dignity, and our juſtice, is arraigned in this petition; can we therefore be a proper juriſdiction to examine the conduct of the petitioners? Suppoſe, Sir, that the proceedings of the King's Bench were at any time complained of by a body of the people, and that an application was made to the Crown for redreſs, would it be fair, would it be equitable, to ſend their petition to the very court, againſt which they had lodged the complaint? And would it be reaſonable to bid the Chief Juſtice, to decide upon the decency, or the legality of a compoſition, which reflected entirely upon himſelf? If therefore the city remonſtrance is contrary to law, let the laws puniſh it, let not a ſingle branch of the Legiſlature aſſume a power to ſet aſide the ſolemn acts of the three branches; nor while it is exclaiming at the imputed illegality of others, ſet an example of deliberate illegality in itſelf. The beſt way therefore, is to know nothing about the remonſtrance, to hear nothing about it in our public capacity. To bring it before us is, to open Pandora's box in this aſſembly; evil will ſpring out after evil: Hope herſelf will poſſibly fly away from the growing horror of the proſpect, and all be phrenzy, blood, and deſolation. If the remonſtrance is once brought before us, and we proceed to cenſure, there is no ſaying where the dreadful conſequences may end; the people may have expreſſed themſelves intemperately, but who will ſay they have not been fatally provoked? Let us, as the firſt cauſe of that provocation, bear a little with a fury excited by ourſelves. It may indeed be ſpirited to vindicate the dignity of this aſſembly, but will it be prudent at this time? If we are really friends to our country, let us prove our friendſhip by healing her peace, not by rendering her diſtraction incurable. Let us nobly ſacrifice our reſentment to her preſervation, inſtead of plunging her into a civil war. The queſtion now is, not what is rigorous, but what is proper; not, how the authority of this aſſembly is to be ſupported, but how the whole nation is to be reſcued from deſtruction. Ireland is now a ſcene of anarchy—America is intirely uproar—and is this a time to riſe in arms againſt ourſelves? No, Mr. Preſident, this is an hour which calls for temper, not for rage, and in which an abſurd exertion of ſeverity to maintain our authority, will, in all probability, rob us of the very conſtitution.

*The* NORTH BRITON, *publiſhed May* 12, 1770, *after giving a long account of the ſeveral nations who have loſt their freedom by means of ſtanding armies, which have always been conſidered as inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of free government, goes on, and ſays,*

THE reflections naturally occurred to me upon conſidering the many outrages and maſſacres that have lately been committed by the army, firſt in St. George's, afterwards in Spital Fields, and now at laſt at BOSTON in New-England. This laſt tragedy is at once the moſt bloody, and the moſt cruel and cowardly of any, as a preconceived ſcheme ſeems to have been formed by the army for murdering the greateſt part, if not the whole of the inhabitants. This appears evidently from the *ſhort narrative of the maſſacre*, which is publiſhed by your bookſeller. The Honourable Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Supreme Magiſtrate in the colony, gives it under the ſeal of the province, that all the Gentlemen, who took the depoſitions, are Juſtices of the Peace, and that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to their ſeveral acts and atteſtations, both in court and without; and the Juſtices themſelves certify, that the ſeveral depoſitions contained in the narrative, were taken before them, and have been carefully compared by them with the originals, and agree with the ſame; and by theſe depoſitions it is inconteſtably proved, that a regular plan was laid by the army, for exciting a quarrel between them and the people, and thence taking occaſion to butcher the latter, without diſtinction of ſex or age.

William Newhall, in particular, declares that 5 days before the maſſacre, he met 4 ſoldiers of the 29th regiment, and that he heard them ſay, *that there were a great many that would eat their dinner on Monday, that ſhould not eat any on Tueſday.* Daniel Calfe, another evidence, declares, that two days preceding the maſſacre, a campwoman, wife to a grenadier of the 29th regiment, came into his ſhop, and, among other things, ſaid, *that before Tueſday or Wedneſday night, the ſoldiers would wet their ſwords or bayonets in New-England people's blood.* It likewiſe appears, from theſe depoſitions, that Enſign Mall, and ſeveral other officers, were privy to this black and diabolical deſign; and Captain Preſton gave the word to fire, and that the ſoldiers fired in conſequence; by which fire 3 perſons were killed on the ſpot, two mortally wounded, who ſoon after died, and ſix others wounded, and their lives in imminent danger.

It is to be hoped, however, that Capt. Preſton, and his *fellow murderers*, have already met with the fate they deſerve. For, if they are reſpited, and his Majeſty pardon them, it will furniſh, I am afraid, but too juſt a handle to ſay, that however rigorouſly the laws may be executed againſt indifferent offenders, it ſeems to be laid down as a fixed maxim, that no murderer ſhall ſuffer during the preſent reign, if he have any, even the moſt diſtant connection with the ſervants of the King, were it only with his chimney ſweeper, or the ſcullion of his kitchen. The ſum of what I would infer from the above facts and obſervations is, that there is now an additional reaſon, not merely for reducing, but for diſbanding the army; a reaſon which never exiſted before.

I omit the many other arguments which might be urged to this purpoſe, the ſaving the public money, the eaſing the burdens of the people, the reſtoring ſo many hands to trade, agriculture, and manufactures, the preventing the dangerous examples they ſet of lewdneſs, debauchery, and profaneneſs, &c.

I only inſiſt on this one argument, that if our government, inſtead of a free, is become an abſolute; inſtead of a civil, is become a military government; if our army is kept up, not to defend us againſt foreign forces, but to ſubject us to domeſtic ſlavery; if thoſe who eat our bread may, with impunity, cut our throats, we ought to require the diſbanding of the army, without the delay of a moment. Or if our Governors, with their uſual obſtinacy, ſhould refuſe to gratify us in ſo reaſonable a requeſt, it will be the duty of every man of ſentiment, to ſhun the company of a ſoldier, as he would ſhun the company of a murderer; that ſo the profeſſion being rendered, in time, as odious and contemptible, as ever it was honourable and reſpected, thoſe may be induced to diſband themſelves from ſhame, who cannot be diſbanded from any other motive; for, I am afraid, we have not the courage to adopt the expedient employed by the Boſtonians, of driving the ſoldiers into their forts and garriſons, and making a red coat in our towns, our cities, and in the open country, as uncommon a ſight as a wolf is in England.

## BOSTON, *July* 9.

A LETTER from a Gentleman in London of the 11th of May, from whoſe judgment and experience in public affairs much may be depended upon, ſays, that attempts were made with *art and ſolicitude* to repreſent the inhabitants of this town *as the aggreſſors* in the fatal affair of the 5th of March; but that the narrative ſent home by the town was accompanied with ſuch ample proofs, conſidered in point of number, matter, candour, propriety, and fairneſs of caption, as muſt in time prevail, and eſtabliſh truth in the minds of all honeſt men. If we were ſure that all, or even a majority of thoſe who may judge upon this and other American affairs, were truly deſerving the character of *honeſt* men, we might hope that the matters in controverſy, or rather in *agitation*, between the two countries would ſoon be brought to an happy cloſe. But it ſeems, that alarming as the accounts from Boſton were in their nature, as well as importance, they could not ſo eaſily gain the attention of Parliament, as did the *tragical* accounts ſent home by the commiſſioners and others, of the rebellious ſtate of the town and province, in the year 1768; for this letter adds, that all hopes of getting the authentic copies laid before the Houſe of Commons are vaniſhed. The repreſentations ſent to the Miniſtry in 1768, procured thoſe very troops which perpetrated the bloody maſſacre: Whether theſe troops will ſoon be *totally* removed, and the ſyſtem adopted by Adminiſtration, which evidently appears to have been to reduce us to ſubmiſſion to revenue laws by military force, is to be changed, we pretend not to ſay. The concluſion of this letter, viz. that from what had been openly ſaid, it was thought the troops would be removed; but that the time, abounded with *uncertainty* as well as difficulty, ſeems to leave the matter ſomewhat doubtful.

*Extract of a letter from Briſtol, May* 9, 1770.

The Miniſtry are mad; and if they continue to perſiſt in the ſame meaſures, acts of deſperation muſt be the conſequence, ſooner or later. A pardon for Capt. Preſton is gone out, but I hope it will arrive too late.

## PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

*A letter from the* MERCHANTS COMMITTEE *of* New-York, *to the* MERCHANTS COMMITTEE *in this place, dated* July 10, 1770; *with the anſwer, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,

IN purſuance of the printed adverriſement incloſed you by our laſt expreſs, we are deſired to acquaint you, that the ſenſe of our inhabitants has been again taken, according to the incloſed written propoſal from our Committee, which was not finiſhed until laſt night; and as there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except ſuch articles as are, or may hereafter be ſubject to duty for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America; and, in conſequence thereof, many orders for goods may be ſent by the packet to ſail to-morrow or next day; we are ordered to give you the moſt early advice of this event by another expreſs, that if your merchants ſhould chuſe to ſend any orders, they may avail themſelves of a veſſel, which, we hear, will be ready to ſail from your port for London, on Saturday next. Another opportunity will alſo offer from hence for Liverpool the ſame day.

"We are very ſorry our late earneſt endeavours to harmonize with our brethern of Philadelphia, have proved abortive; but we flatter ourſelves, the event will abundently juſtify the meaſure adopted by the majority of our inhabitants, although they appear juſt now to be ſingular in their opinion.

We remain, with great regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble ſervants."

To the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia.

*In the foregoing letter was incloſed the following.*

THE above perſons are requeſted by the Committee of Merchants to divide themſelves in pairs, one of each party; and to take the ſenſe of their ward for, and againſt, importation; by taking down the names of the inhabitants, after reading to them the following propoſition, without uſing any other arguments, viz.

As by the return of our expreſſes from Boſton and Philadelphia, we are adviſed by letters from their Committee, that a majority of both places are for maintaining their non-importation agreements on their preſent footing:——

Is it your ſentiments, that we ſhould alſo abide by our preſent non-importation agreement; or to import every thing, except the articles which are, or may hereafter be, ſubject to duty?

It is expected that every perſon, who is waited on, will candidly give his opinion for, or againſt importation; and that the Committee appointed to wait on them, will make a return of their voices to the Committee of Inſpection at Mrs. Wragg's, on Monday evening, the 9th of July, without fail.

*By order of the Committee.*

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, July* 11, 1770.

WE are ſorry to find, by your letter of the 10th inſtant by expreſs, that a majority of your city have determined to break your non importation agreement; a meaſure which we think will be prejudicial to your own, and the liberties of all America.——Arguments are now vain.——To poſterity, and to your country, you muſt anſwer for the ſtep you have now taken——The diſpoſition you ſhewed on a former occaſion, and the letters we received from you, ſince the paſſing of the act of 7 George III. promiſed a different conduct.——We cannot even "flatter ourſelves the event will juſtify the meaſure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that union of the colonies, on which their ſafety depends, and will thereby ſtrengthen the hands of our enemies, and encourage them to proſecute their deſigns againſt our common liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your proceeding, we think you have, in the day of trial, deſerted the cauſe of liberty and your country.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervants,

And aſſured friends.

To the Merchants Committee of New-York.

The news being ſpread that the merchants of New-York had departed from their non-importation agreement, and had reſolved to import every thing, except tea, and ſuch articles upon which a duty is, or ſhould hereafter be laid, the inhabitants of this city and ſuburbs, and a great number from the county, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, and having nominated *Joſeph Fox*, Eſq; Chairman, entered into the following reſolves.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, THAT the non-importation agreement entered into by the merchants and traders of the colonies, is a ſafe, peaceable and conſtitutional way of aſſerting our rights, and if perſiſted in, there is reaſon to believe it will produce the deſired effects, and therefore ought to be conſidered as a bulwark of our liberty.

2d. *Reſolved*, That the good effects of this meaſure depend upon perſeverance, and that the ſtrength of the colonies conſiſts in their union.

3d. *Reſolved*, That a breach of the agreement at preſent, cannot be owing to any want of real neceſſaries, eſpecially in the northern colonies, and that the partial repeal of the American revenue-act, is no juſt foundation for deviating from the agreement entered into, as the claim of right to tax us, without our conſent, is ſtill kept up, and the duty on tea retained, as a teſt of that right.

4th. *Reſolved*, That the alteration adopted by a majority of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, is a ſordid and wanton defection from the common cauſe, and that by that defection they have, as much as in them lies, weakened the union of the colonies, wounded the public character of America, ſtrengthened the hands of our enemies, and encouraged them to proſecute their deſigns againſt our common liberty.

5th. *Reſolved*, That all the bad conſequences that may enſue to the liberties of America, by their defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing faction at New-York.

6th. *Reſolved*, That as a teſtimony to the world of our diſapprobation of the late meaſure adopted by that prevailing faction, we will break off all commercial intercourſe with New-York, ſo far as not to purchaſe of any of the inhabitants of the colony of New-York any goods, except alkaline ſalt, ſkins, furs, flax and hemp, until they return to their agreement, or until the act of 7th of George III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourſelves each to the other, that if we know of any perſon attempting to bring into this city, or province, any goods from New-York, except thoſe above enumerated, that we will immediately give information of them, to the Merchants Committee, that their names may be publiſhed in the news papers——Provided always, that every inhabitant of this town and province, who has effects at New-York, may have liberty to remove them from thence, provided it be done within ſix weeks from this date.

*Philadelphia, July* 14, 1770.

*The following addreſs was handed about previous to the above meeting.*

To the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia.

*Gentlemen,*

YOU are come here this day to determine whether you will be FREEMEN or SLAVES. The *New-Yorkers* have betrayed a meanneſs and cowardice in deſerting us in the preſent important juncture, which wants a name. May infamy be their portion! And may the names of a *Bute*, a *Grenville*, a *Bernard*, and a *Yorker*, hereafter be ſynonymous words. Let no arguments from neceſſity or intereſt have any weight with you, to lead you to tread in their footſteps.—Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our buſineſs to ſupport our ſinking country where they have ſtabbed it. Let us remember that we are *Pennſylvanians*—and Oh! let us not ſully that illuſtrious name, by an act that will bring infamy and ſlavery upon our country. The eyes of all *Europe*,—nay of the whole world are fixed upon us. Heaven itſelf cannot be diſintereſted in the event of the preſent conteſt. Let us be firm,—let us be united,—and ſucceſs *will* crown our honeſt and manly efforts to ſave ourſelves, and our country from deſtruction. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*Philadelphia, State Houſe, July* 14, 1770.

The defection of New York, with all its peculiar aggravations, gives us a moſt ſenſible concern. Some important events are ſo intereſting, and their baneful conſequences ſo immediately anticipated by the ſufferer, as to ſtun the paſſions inſtead of exciting them. Such are the horrors which oppreſs our ſpirits, when we reflect on the perfidy of the New Yorkers. Nobody raves at them; their and our children, born and unborn, ſtand fettered before our eyes, in conſequence of their fatal cowardice and avarice—Propagated miſery will keep the remembrance of their treachery alive, but all the groans, tears and execrations of the preſent and future generations can't remedy it——'Tis ſaid of New York, that liberal learning, and generous manly ſentiments have never been much cultivated in that place; there has indeed, once in an age, appeared a *Livingſton* or *Smith*, who have done them ſignal honour, but theſe were *rara aves* among them; the uncultivated maſs of them have now brought forth fruit, by which they may and will be known—And ſo little do they appear to be acquainted with the world, that moſt of them think it a notable honour to be a Yorker—But what if New-York wants faith, generous ſentiments and honour; muſt therefore all the American colonies drop theſe virtues and ſink into ſlavery, quit their ſpirit and virtue, and lament like children in deſpair, we are betrayed and undone by New-York, and can't help ourſelves?——Not ſo, my countrymen, New York indeed wants virtue, faith, natural affection to their offſpring, humanity and public ſpirit; but, thank Heaven, they want numbers, riches, and independence too—A narrow ſtrip of land, not 25 miles wide, between Connecticut and New-Jerſey, makes the faireſt and moſt conſiderable part of their province, and were their neighbours of Connecticut and Jerſey to withdraw their connexions, they would ſink into a character as little reſpectable for merchandize or mechanick arts, as for faith and honour.—Indeed the abandoned perfidy and parricide of New York, gives the two colonies of Connecticut and New-Jerſey an opportunity of diſplaying theſe virtues, which indeed they always had the happineſs and honour of poſſeſſing, but never of exerciſing in an effectual manner till now.—There are times, critical periods, in which ſingle perſons, cities, provinces, kingdoms, have an opportunity to exhibit their virtues to the utmoſt advantage, and perpetuate their honours to the lateſt poſterity, and the wickedeſt and moſt abandoned characters often furniſh theſe opportunities. Tarquin's deteſtable brutality enabled Brutus to become immortal. Such an opportunity have the colonies of Connecticut and New-Jerſey at this time, ariſing from the unexampled baſeneſs of New-York. Thoſe colonies have no capital trading or manufacturing towns, in which their virtues and weight can be collected and illuſtrated equal to their merits, but have perhaps as much public ſpirit, truth, and genuine love of their country, diffuſed through their ſcattered ſettlements, as can or ever could be boaſted of either in the more populous towns of America, or even in antient Greece or Rome—They have now an opportunity by general conſent, to exhibit all theſe virtues in full blaze to the public, and in their full efficacy too; for they may thereby not only ſufficiently mortify and diſappoint the avaricious and deteſtable deſigns of the Yorkers in importing, but ſave their country too, oblige the neighbouring provinces with their trade, increaſe their own wealth and importance, and gain honour as immortal as the hiſtories of this critical alarming period of American liberty ſhall be. Let them reſolve to have no commerce with New-York; there is not an article they export to New-York except onions, which will not bring as quick a ſale and good or better price at Philadelphia, and always better pay: Nor is there an article which they purchaſe at New-York, (the deteſtable imported goods excepted) which may not be bought at Philadelphia of equal quality and price, and commonly cheaper and of better quality. All North America will herein acknowledge their public ſpirit, and Philadelphia be obliged to them for their preference in trade. All the other Engliſh colonies on the continent will join them in avoiding New York, as they would a poiſoned city, leſt they ſhould be ſcabb'd with their principles, as well as corrupted with their goods.

*After the buſineſs was finiſhed at the State Houſe on Saturday laſt, the people retired, and ſundry companies met, in order to drink the health of the friends of liberty in Europe and America—amongſt whom Meſſrs.* Sears, Vandervoort *and* Lamb, *Capt.* M'Dougall, *&c. of New York, were remembered.*

*Extract of a letter from Manchester, April* 14, 1770.

"I have received your favour of the 26th of November laſt handing me an order for ſome goods, to be executed as ſoon as the American revenue acts are repealed——I am ſorry now to adviſe you that they are not *all* repealed. The duty on tea being ſtill to remain, by which means all our conditional orders are ſtopped here, and I have good reaſon to believe they amount in this town and neighbourhood to upwards of 130,000 l.——The goods are all ready, and many of them packed. I make no doubt you will favour me with the ſentiments and reſolutions of the Americans on this event."

## ANNAPOLIS, *July* 19.

On Monday the 16th inſtant departed this life, ROBERT LLOYD, Eſq; of *Queen Anne's* county. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his carriage, which melancholy accident he ſurvived but a few hours. At the time of his deceaſe he was Speaker of the Honourable the Lower-Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, to which elevated ſtation he was ſome years ſince promoted by the unanimous ſuffrage of the members of that Aſſembly, for his inflexible integrity, and unremitting zeal for the intereſt and happineſs of his countrymen. In this office he demeaned himſelf with a ſuitable dignity, and ſtill actuated by thoſe principles that influenced his former conduct, he perſevered to the lateſt period of his exiſtence in the ſame laudable purſuits, which had ſo eminently recommended him to that ſtation. Yet he was not more admired in public than private life, for his amiable condeſcenſion and humane diſpoſition, which, together with the many other excellent qualities he poſſeſſed, rendered him a kind and indulgent father, a tender and affectionate relation, a warm and ſteady friend, a chearful, inſtructive and agreeable companion, a valuable neighbour, a liberal benefactor, and muſt endear his memory to every lover of virtue.—*Quando ullum invenient parem?*

## WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 2.

*Mr.* RIND,

Pleaſe to inſert the following narrative of the proceedings of the Committee of *five* for Norfolk, in your Gazette, for the information of all true friends to American liberty.

THE Committee having, accidentally, diſcovered that Capt. Spiers had landed his goods at Norfolk, civilly waited on Meſſ. William and John Brown, to whom the Captain was recommended, and aſked if they could give intelligence of the marks and numbers, or any thing whereby to diſtinguiſh them? Alſo, whether they had any reaſon to believe ſuch goods were landed? To which queſtions Mr. John Brown anſwered in the negative. Mr. William Brown, who was not preſent when his brother anſwered, upon being applied to, evaded giving any direct anſwer: The Committee then proceeded, in company with the occupiers, to examine ſeveral ſtores; but, at length, concluding that Mr. William Brown's behaviour gave juſt reaſon to ſuſpect that houſe, it was reſolved to requeſt their permiſſion for examining any ſtores which might be occupied by them. The Committee waited again on Meſſ. Browns, and made their requeſt; but were ſtill anſwered evaſively; till, at length, Mr. William Brown obſerved, that if the Captain had landed ſuch goods, no doubt he had taken a ſtore for that purpoſe; whereupon he was requeſted to anſwer, directly, whether he had the key of ſuch ſtore? The Committee telling him at the ſame time, that if he denied having it, they would be ſatisfied; but, that any evaſion would be deemed a confeſſion. Mr. William Brown, without anſwering directly, had offered to give up all the keys which belonged to any warehouſes in their poſſeſſion: But, upon conferring with his partner, they both reſolved upon giving no further anſwer. The Committee now retired; and, while they were taking notes of the proceedings, Mr. William Brown preſented a key which, he ſaid, was delivered to him by Capt. Spiers; adding, upon his honour, that he had ſeen no goods in the warehouſe, nor had given aſſiſtance in landing any from the ſhip under Capt. Spiers's command. Some converſation now paſſed, wherein Mr. Brown ſtrongly urged the Committee to take key and goods into immediate cuſtody; and was anſwered, that their only purpoſe was to look into the warehouſe: Being mildly intreated to open it, he abſolutely refuſed; or even accompanying them: But offered to deliver the key *if demanded*. Hereupon the Committee adjourned for a little time; and again waiting on Meſſ. Browns, repeated their requeſt; but were anſwered in the ſame manner as before, Mr. William Brown frequently offering to deliver the key, *if demanded*, declaring he knew not what the ſtore contained, and that he would not receive back the key. Whereupon the Committee aſſembled ſeveral reſpectable merchants, and, in their preſence, received it; and, accompanied by them, proceeded to the warehouſe, where they found ſundry packages anſwering the deſcription of thoſe imported in the ſhip Sharp, ſo often mentioned in your papers. After ſuch examination as convinced all preſent that they were the ſame, the Committee locked the door; and, returning to Meſſ. Browns, offered the key, which they refuſed accepting, the ſame Gentlemen ſtill remaining in company. Hereupon the Committee retired to a private room, ſealed up the key, and committed their tranſactions to writing. What is further neceſſary to be done, relative to the Meſſ. Browns, Captain, or goods, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Virginia aſſociators. We are, Sir,

The COMMITTEE of FIVE for NORFOLK.

*July* 30, 1770.

PETERSBURG, *July* 26, 1770.

BEING informed, that at the laſt meeting of Aſſembly, an act was paſſed to oblige the ſeveral proprietors of tobacco warehouſes, to build houſes ſufficient to contain two thirds of the quantity of tobacco paſſed at each inſpection; and whereas ſome of my houſes are inſufficient for that purpoſe I give this public notice, that on *Friday* the 17th of *Auguſt* next, will be let to the loweſt bidder the building of two or more houſes for the reception of tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day of letting the work, by

ROBERT BOLLING.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

*By his Excellency the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

# A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received information, on oath, that one *Joſeph Dixon*, of *King George* county, was, at a court held for the ſaid county, on the 23d inſtant, after due examination had, on ſuſpicion of his being guilty of feloniouſly entering the dwelling-houſe of *John Harwood*, and ſtealing therout ſundry goods, the property of the ſaid *Harwood*, remanded to gaol, the court being of opinion that he ought to be tried in the General Court for the ſaid offence, and that he made his eſcape from *William Boon*, Sub-Sheriff of the ſaid county, of *King George*, being on his way to the public gaol. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, is marked with the ſmall-pox, of a dark complexion, and has loſt a finger from each hand: Had on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat, a white linen ſhirt, and a pair of oznabrig trowſers. In order therefore that the ſaid *Dixon* may be retaken and dealt with according to law, I do hereby require all Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other officers, and all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting in apprehending the ſaid *Dixon*, and, when taken, to cauſe him to be tranſmitted to the public gaol.

*GIVEN under my hand, this 28th day of* July, *in the tenth year of his Majeſty's reign*, 1770.

BOTETOURT.

*At a Court of Directors, appointed by the Act of Aſſembly, for eſtabliſhing an* HOSPITAL *for the Reception of Ideots, Lunatics, and Perſons of inſane Mind, held at the Capitol the* 10th *Day of* July, 1770.

ORDERED, that PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN RANDOLPH, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. and THOMAS EVERARD, Eſquires, be appointed a Committee, to agree on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and to adverti'e the building thereof; as alſo to receive Propoſals for that Purpoſe of the ſeveral Undertakers, and to make report of their Proceedings to the next Court. JACOB BRUCE, C. C. D.

THE Committee appointed have, in Purſuance of the above Order, agreed on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and are ready to treat with all Undertakers, who may incline to engage in the Work. It is to be a large, commodious Brick Building, and to be erected in or as near the City of *Williamſburg* as conveniently may be.

TREASURY-OFFICE, AUGUST 1, 1770.

THE new Edition of the VIRGINIA LAWS being now compleated, I deſire the Favour of the ſeveral Clerks to tranſmit to me by the earlieſt Opportunity a particular Liſt of the ſeveral *acting* Juſtices in each County, that I may know how many Books will be wanted, which the Courts are deſired to ſend for as ſoon as it may be convenient.

It is expected that, upon the Death or Reſignation of any Magiſtrate, the Law Book which he receives ſhall be returned to Court for the Uſe of any other Juſtice, who may not be furniſhed with one.

The ſeveral Inſpectors are deſired to take Notice that, by the preſent Tobacco Law, they are required to ſettle their Accounts at the public Treaſury *on* or *before* the 10th Day of *November* yearly, inſtead of the 10th Day of *October*, and it is hoped that the utmoſt Punctuality will be obſerved.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

THOSE Gentlemen who ſubſcribed with the printer hereof for the reviſed VIRGINIA LAWS, and who have not yet got them, are deſired to ſend for them, as it is impoſſible to deliver them at their reſpective houſes. It is hoped the caſh will be ſent with the orders.

*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on* Monday *the* 20th *of* Auguſt, *at* Dinwiddie *court-houſe (being court day)*

ABOUT 50,000 weight of TRANSFER TOBACCO, for uſe of the ſaid county, by BOLLING STARK, County Treaſurer.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 1, 1770.

*On* Tueſday *the* 14th *inſtant, will be* SOLD *at public vendue,*

THE good ſnow CHRISTIE, burthen 150 tons, with her tackle and apparel, as ſhe now lies in this harbour, lately arrived from ſea. The purchaſers will be allowed ſix months credit, giving bond, with ſecurity, to

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

TAKEN up ſome time in *May* laſt, on the head of *New-Mill* creek, *Norfolk* county, a dark bay horſe, no brand as can be ſeen, and about 13 and a half hands high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 25, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a late Act of Aſſembly, which takes place the laſt day of this month, the court day for the county of *Culpeper*, is altered to the third *Monday* in every month; and the court day for the county of *Spotſylvania*, is altered to the third *Thurſday* in every month; and that courts will be held in the month of *Auguſt* for thoſe counties, reſpectively, agreeable to the ſaid act. Alſo, by another Act of Aſſembly, the fairs in *Fredericksburg* are altered to the *Monday* next following the third *Thurſday* in *May* and *September* annually; and that the firſt fair, agreeable to the ſaid act, will be on *Monday* the 24th of *September* next, of which the public are deſired to take notice.

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*To be* SOLD *on* Tom's *creek, a draught of* Monockaſy *river, in* Frederick *county* Maryland,

A FURNACE, with about 3000 acres of exceeding fine wooded land; the ſtock of the furnace, with the bridge, caſting, and bellows houſe, are all built of ſtone, and finiſhed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. There is alſo two large coal houſes, and a conſiderable ſtock of both coal and ore, on the furnace bank; the ore is very rich, and of a good quality, and there is all the appearance of an inexhauſtible quantity; there is likewiſe on the ſame ſtream, about a hundred yards below the furnace, a good griſt-mill, built alſo of ſtone; there is about 30 acrs of meadow ground cleared, and 50 or 60 more may be made all in one body, and of the very beſt ſort; the plow land is alſo exceeding rich and good. The above will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, and credit given any reaſonable time, for payment of the greateſt part of the money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to *Normand Bruce*, who lives not far from the premiſes.

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FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two ſtory brick houſe, with all convenient out houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, *Nanſemond*,
t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portſmouth*.

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IN purſuance of an act of Aſſembly made for the ſale of the GLEBE LAND, and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, of the pariſh of *Hamilton*, in the county of *Fauquier*, impowering the churchwardens of the ſaid pariſh to make ſale thereof, we therefore give this public notice that on *Saturday* the 1ſt day of *September* next, the ſaid glebe will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with ſufficient ſecurity, to the ſubſcribers.

JEREMIAH DARNALL,
JOHN BLACKWELL, } Churchwardens.

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WAS committed to *Frederick* county gaol, the 14th inſtant, by Capt. *James Wood*, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway from *Annapolis*, in *Maryland*, and ſuppoſed to belong to Mr. *Joſeph Galloway*, a young man who calls himſelf ANTHONY CRAGGS; he is a ſlim man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion; had on a red jacket, half boots, his other apparel mean; he is a barber and farrier. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

*July* 20, 1770. JOHN LYNE, Gaoler.

N. B. He does not own he is a ſervant.

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COMMITTED to *Prince George* gaol, two Negroes, one of which is named JEMMY; he is a black fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and appears to be about 35 years old. The other is of a yellowiſh complexion, had on a crocus ſhirt and trowſers, about 5 feet 4 inches and a half high, he appears to be about 30 years of age, and calls himſelf SAM. They are both incapable of declaring their maſters names. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, may have them by applying to me, and paying charges. HENRY BATTE.

*N. B.* The black fellow has loſt the little toe of his right foot.

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NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 1, 1770.

WILLIAM WILLESS, GUNSMITH, and BRASS-FOUNDER, from *Birmingham*, late of *Williamsburg*, has removed to *Norfolk*, and opened ſhop near the church in *Church ſtreet*, where he carries on the gunſmith's and braſs-founder's buſineſs in all their branches. Gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch, and on reaſonable terms.

*N. B.* He will take in old braſs or copper for work. Thoſe Gentlemen who have left guns, &c. with him in *Williamsburg*, may have them by applying to Mr. *Thomas Brammer*, merchant, or Mr. *James Anderſon*, blackſmith, in *Williamsburg*.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that there are now remaining in *Osborne's* Warehouſe, in *Cheſterfield* county, two hogſhaeds of tobacco, marks, numbers, weights, and names, as follow, which have been inſpected upwards of three years.

| W. No. | Groſs. | Nett. | Tare. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 1270 | 1154 | 116 | *Nicholas Hudſon.* |
| 545 | 1090 | 982 | 108 | *Peter Beaſely.* |

EDWARDS & GRYMES.

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WILLIAM WADDELL, *Stay-maker*,

HAS juſt opened ſhop in the town of *Fredericksburg*, oppoſite to Mr. *William Reed's* ſtore, and as he has juſt imported from *London* a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary in that branch of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf that he ſhall be happy enough to give ſatisfaction to all Ladies who ſhall favour him with their commands, being determined to ſerve them on the eaſieſt terms, and in the neateſt manner. And as he is a new beginner, and obliged to advance ready caſh for his goods, he hopes thoſe who pleaſe to employ him, will let him have his money as ſoon as the work is done, which will the better enable him to carry on his buſineſs; and the favour ſhall be greatly acknowledged.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 12th of *June* laſt, a Negro fellow, named JOE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 years old, well ſet, of a yellowiſh complexion, has a ſcar under his right eye, a croſs in his cheek bone, which is very remarkable, and is a fiddler, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman, by the name of *Joe Moſs*; he will alſo endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. All maſters of veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him out of the colony at their peril. The ſaid fellow went away in a *Virginia* cloth coat and jacket, and large check trowſers. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me, in *Henrico* county, or to *Neil Campbell*, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. JOHN HARWOOD, ſen.

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*In the* PRESS,

*And will be publiſhed with all poſſible Expedition,*

THE LAWS of the laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY. Thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for them, to compleat their Copies of the new reviſed BODY of LAWS, are deſired to ſend in their Names immediately to the Printer hereof, otherwiſe no more will be printed than will ſupply the Country.

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*On* Wedneſday *the* 15th *of* Auguſt *next, will be expoſed to ſale, for ready money, or bills of exchange, at* Jefferſon's *ferry, in* Mecklenburg *county*,

THE ſaid ferry and land, containing 44 acres and a half, together with ſix very likely Negro fellows, 12 head of horſes, 60 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 20 head of ſheep, and ſundry houſhold furniture, conveyed by deed of truſt, from GEORGE JEFFERSON to HENRY DELONY.

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FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Wincheſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

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GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Amelia* county, Greeting. We command you that you ſummon *John Hightower*, to appear before our Juſtices of our Court of Chancery, of our ſaid county, at the Courthouſe, on the fourth *Thurſday* in *July* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him and *George Hightower*, by *Neil Buchanan*, jun. and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs, *Thomas Griffin Peachy*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, at the Courthouſe, the 28th day of *June*, in the tenth year of our reign.

T. G. PEACHY.

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GEORGE the Third, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Amelia* county, Greeting. We command you that you ſummon *John Hightower*, to appear before our Juſtices of our Court of Chancery, of our ſaid county, at the Courthouſe, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *July* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him and *George Hightower*, by *Charles Williams*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ Witneſs, *Thomas Griffin Peachy*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the Courthouſe, the 28th day of *June*, in the tenth year of our reign.

T. G. PEACHY.

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ESSEX county, *July* 10, 1770.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have purchaſed a veſſel, and intend to follow the water, and as I muſt neceſſarily be often out of this colony, have appointed Mr. *John Stewart Chilton* my lawful attorney, to receive all ſums of money due to me, and to pay all my juſt debts, in my abſence. JOHN A. SAMFORD.

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COMMITTED to the priſon of *York*, a Negro boy, who ſays his name is *William Florence*, about 16 years of age, pretends that he is free, and was born in the *Indian* town on *Pamunkey* river, he is 5 feet 3 inches high, has a ſmiling countenance, and is remarkably pert when ſpoke to. If ſuch a lad hath abſconded from ſervice, the owner may get him on paying charges to W. MITCHELL.

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COMMITTED to *Caroline* county priſon the 27th of *June*, a Negro man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 50 years old, cloathed in the common way, ſays his name is TOM. He formerly belonged to Col. *Bernard Moore*, and now to one of the *Randolphs*, on *James* river, but cannot tell which. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.

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RUN away on *Saturday* night laſt, from the ſubſcriber in *Alexandria, Fairfax* county, an indented ſervant man named *Michael Tracey*, born in *Ireland*, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and freckled, wears his own hair, a little curled, by trade a bricklayer, and has ſome notion of the ſlight of hand, forward in ſpeech, though but little of the dialect. Had on and took with him, when he went away, one fine mixed plain cloth coat, half lined and half wore, new fuſtian waiſtcoat, new black ſtocking breeches, new Ruſſia drill ditto, country made thread ſtockings, much blued, one pair new turned pumps, one felt hat, with ſome old cloaths, which he may perhaps wear, Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive *three pounds* reward if taken up out of the colony, and *forty ſhillings* reward if taken up in the colony, over and above what the law allows. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to harbour or convey him away at their peril

ANDREW WALES.

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RICHMOND county, *July* 14, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Friday* the 13th inſt. a convict ſervant man, named *Samuel Bayley*, a joiner by trade, imported laſt *February* in the *Juſticia*, Capt. *Somerville*, he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, freſh coloured, has a remarkable clumſey make, and his legs ſeem ſwelled; his dreſs a blue plains jacket and breeches, new oznabrig ſhirt, and large country made ſhoes; and took with him one old light brown wig, new oznabrig trowſers, and old hat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from *Cumberland* town, a likely grey mare, about 4 feet 1 or 2 inches high, with a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, ſhe has a white ring round her left fore foot, occaſioned by a rope. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare to me in *New-Kent* county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

JOHN BAILEY, jun.

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*To be* SOLD *at* Northumberland *Courthouſe, on the* 2d Monday *in* Auguſt *next, being court day*,

SIX thouſand pounds of TOBACCO. Credit to be given till the 2d *Monday* in *October* next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to the Sheriff.

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FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1770.

I HAVE juſt compleated a MERCHANT-MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing, where ſea-veſſels may quickly load, that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 buſhels of wheat in a year, which is more than my preſent ſtock can afford to ſupply the mill with, without ſome aſſiſtance of my friends.

I therefore propoſe to manufacture wheat for merchants or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, boult, and pack the flour, coarſe and fine, for four pence ſterling for every buſhel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran; or for three pence ſterling if the bran is left as my own, and I ſhall charge no more than one ſhilling and four pence ſterling for each flour barrel and nailing, and one ſhilling and eight pence ſterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing, or the mill, as the owner may chooſe. I cannot undertake to manufacture a leſs quantity than 100 buſhels for any one perſon on the above terms; a leſs quantity I ſhall require the uſual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elſewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree, not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing, if they chooſe it, at the market price, but for whatever flour or ſhip bread they may buy of me, I will agree to take one third part of the price in *Weſt India*, or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in caſh, on three months credit.

I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, eſpecially as the people of this country (now going largely on making wheat) will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat, to buy none but what is threſhed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it, and if it turns out 60lb per buſhel, the profit will be worth while. as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that ſtandard, the real loſs will be equal to a penny a pound, for what it falls ſhort of that weight in each buſhel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchaſe of wheat, and for the ſale of flour and ſhip bread. ROGER DIXON.

CAME to the ſubcriber's plantation, in *Louiſa* county, laſt fall, a pale yellow ſteer, with ſome white about him, 3 years old next ſpring, marked with a crop and over keel in the right ear, crop and under keel in the left. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtray, may have him by proving his property, and paying as the law directs. Poſted and appraiſed to 1 10s.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, jun.

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*To be* SOLD *at* Hanover *court-houſe, on the 1ſt* Thurſday *in* September *next, being court-day,*

THE valuable tract of land called SCOTCH TOWN, in that county, containing 4,600 acres, either intire, or in parcels, as ſhall ſuit purchaſers. A reaſonable credit will be given, to be made known at the day of ſale.

On the third *Thurſday* in *September*, at *King William* court-houſe, being that court day, will be ſold, on the ſame terms, the MANSION-HOUSE of the late *John Robinſon*, Eſq; in *King* and *Queen* county, with upwards of 1300 acres of high land, and above 600 acres of marſh adjoining. Bond and ſecurity to be given to

EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, } Adm^rs.

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*On* Thurſday *the 16th of* Auguſt *next, being* Suſſex *court day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at* Suſſex *court-houſe (if a court, if not at the ſucceeding court)*

SEVEN thouſand five hundred twenty ſix pounds of tranſfer tobacco, being the public deſpoſitum in the ſaid county. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* next, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to *Robert C. Nicholas*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the colony of *Virginia*, agreeable to the act of Aſſembly for raiſing a public levy.

At the ſame time will be ſold, for ready money, by the cuſtomer for the ſaid county, and by the churchwardens of *Albemarle* pariſh, in the ſaid county of *Suſſex*, about 30,000 pounds of tranſfer tobacco, for the benefit of the ſaid county and pariſh; at which time all perſons who have any legal demand againſt the county and pariſh aforeſaid, are deſired to attend, that they may receive ſatisfaction. WILLIAM MASON, D. Sheriff.

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*To be SOLD, on* Wedneſday *the 8th day of* Auguſt *next, in* Brunſwick *county, near* Taylor's *bridge,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Thomas Perſon*, deceaſed, conſiſting of 16 very likely NEGROES; alſo horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſheep; and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 25s. giving bond and approved ſecurity to

JESSE WILLIAMSON, Adm^r.

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PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1770.

THE partnerſhip of *Marſden, Hodgſon*, and company, being diſſolved by the death of one of their partners, who reſided in *Great-Britain*, I requeſt the favour of all perſons that have accounts open with that concern to call on me, and have them cloſed. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, or to give bond, with good ſecurity, for their reſpective balances. Thoſe the concern are indebted to will be ſettled with, and paid off, agreeable to my agreements with them. All accounts not paid off, or bond and ſecurity given for between this and next *October* General Court, will be ſued for, without further notice, by the ſubſcriber, who is the only acting partner in *Virginia*, and cannot give further indulgence.

6w JAMES MARSDEN.

---

I INTEND for *Great-Britain* ſoon.

MARY JOBB.

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PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly, on *Monday* the 8th day of *October* next, will be expoſed for ſale on the premiſes, 2740 acres of land, belonging to the eſtate of *William Armiſtead*, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in the county of *Middleſex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*; the land will be laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

RALPH WORMELEY, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, PHILIP L. GRYMES, } Truſtees.

*N. B.* The truſtees may be treated with at any time before the day of ſale, at their reſpective dwelling-houſe, in the county aforeſaid.

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COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on *Tueſday* the 3d of *July*, an old Negro fellow, near 6 feet high, has had a burn on the left hand, which renders it almoſt uſeleſs; he ſays he is the property of Mr. *Henry Shelton*, of the province of *South-Carolina*. The owner is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges to

EDWARD HURST, Gaoler.

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COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on *Monday* the 2d day of *July*, a likely Negro man named *Abraham*, who ſays he is the property of Mr. *John Calloway*, of *Bedford* county. He appears to be a young fellow, is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, has a down look, and a very deceitful ſmile when he ſpeaks. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid Negro, and pay charges to

EDWARD HURST, Gaoler.

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FOR SALE,

TWELVE hundred acres of fine LAND, in *Suſſex* county, 7 miles below the courthouſe: It joins *Nottoway* river for about one mile, which affords plenty of fiſh, and makes near 100 acres of low grounds, well ſtocked with cypreſs and other timber: In the banks are plenty of ſhells, very good for lime. Great part of the high lands are rich, and fit for tobacco, which is not common in that part of the country. Mr. *Benjamin Cleamonds*, and Mr. *Thomas Gilliam*,, will ſhew the lands to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe.

J. SYME.

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AS the STORE lately kept at *Todd's Bridge*, on account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, by the ſubſcriber, is now diſcontinued, this is to deſire all perſons who are indebted, to come and ſettle their accounts, and either to diſcharge them, or give bond with ſecurity, if required, for their reſpective balances; and every perſon who delays to do ſo, may expect to have his account put into the hands of a lawyer, without reſpect of perſons. I have about 1500 l. ſterling worth of goods on hand, which I would ſell cheap; they are in good order, and of laſt year's importation.

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

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GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Auguſta*, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Charles Lange*, late of the county of *Auguſta*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Auguſta*, at *Stanton*, on the third *Tueſday* in *Auguſt* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Thomas*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 l. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *John Madiſon*, Clerk of our ſaid court, this 27th day of *June*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770.

3w JOHN MADISON.

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GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſsford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 *l.* And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

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THE tract of LAND lying in *Albemarle* county, on *Turkey Run*, a branch of *Hardware* river, adverti ſed to be ſold by the ſubſcriber on the 10th of *May* laſt, not being yet diſpoſed of, this is to give notice that the above tract, containing 670 acres, will be ſold at *Albemarle* court-houſe, on *Thurſday* the 9th of *Auguſt*, it being court day, either together, or in lots, as will be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers. One half of the money to be paid down, and ſix months credit for the other half, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

Mr. *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*, will attend the ſale and take bond. t d ſ

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IT appears by my grandfather's and father's wills, that my ſiſters fortunes are to be raiſed by ſale or mortgage of any part of my lands: This is to give notice, that I ſhall ſhortly have my lands, which I hold in the county of *Culpeper*, laid off in lots, ready for ſale. As my lands are all intailed, I ſhall, at the meeting of the General Court, get an order to ſatisfy thoſe who have a mind to become purchaſers, that they run not the leaſt riſk. ALEX^r. SPOTSWOOD.

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RUN away laſt *April*, out of the fork of *James River*, in *Albemarle* county, a Negro man, named ADAM, he is a midling large fellow, and had on when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a cotton jacket and breeches, his coat has hearts, on the hips, behind, and on the ſhoulders, doubled and quilted, with horn buttons, a new bound hat, a remarkable large ſcar acroſs his left foot; he is an outlandiſh fellow, has a down look, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has been taken up near Col. *Byrd*'s on *James River*, was brought up into *Goochland* county, and there made his eſcape, and I expect he will make down that way again. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, in the fork of *James River*, ſhall receive forty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

6 w MARTIN KEY.

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FREDERICKSBRG, *July* 10, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife *Dorothy* having behaved herſelf unſeemly towards me, I hereby forewarn all perſons dealing with her, as I will not pay any debts by her contracted. B JOHNSTON.

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VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

*At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 5th day of* May, 1770.

*The Hon.* John Tayloe, Eſq; *plaintiff*, *againſt* William Alexander, & Sons, *merchants, in* Edinburgh, *and* Andrew Grant, *merchant, defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *William Alexander*, and Sons, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Alexander*, and Sons, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court, concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as this court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, *William Alexander*, and Sons, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the ſaid plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. *Paul*, in the county of *Stafford*, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method, in order to prevent unneceſſary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe, unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with intereſt, 12 months after the date of ſuch bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe, for the future, meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee, or ſuch bond for it; and that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve, that it is my determined reſolution, to put every ſuch bond in ſuit, which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, coolly ſet ſtill, and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet with-hold the ſmall ſums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deſerve any further indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, either ſend the money due, or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in 12 months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that ſum.

THOMSON MASON.

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RUN away from *Greenwich* in *Glouceſter* county, on the 3d of *January* laſt, a likely Negro man, named *Adam*, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, of a yellowiſh complexion, and has a down look; he is by trade a cooper and ſawyer, and can read and write. Before he went off, he was heard to ſay that he intended for *South-Carolina*. He carried with him ſundry cloaths, among them one ſuit of grey cloth, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings, and generally wore ſteel buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him to me, ſhall, if taken in *Virginia*, have 5l. reward, if in *North-Carolina* 10l. and if in *South-Carolina* 20l. beſides what the law allows; or if confined in any gaol, and notice is given, half the above rewards will be allowed. JOHN FOX.

*N. B.* He has lately been ſeen in and about *Williamſburg*, paſſing for a free man, and by the name of *Peter Banks*.

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*Indian* creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

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# Supplement to the VIRGINIA Gazette.

*AUGUST 16, 1770.*

LONDON, *May 23.*

WHEN the conſideration of American affairs came on in the Houſe of Lords, on Friday laſt, his Grace the Duke of Richmond moved for a number of reſolutions relative thereto, which occaſioned a debate to the following purport.

His Grace prefaced the firſt reſolution with a very able and ſpirited ſpeech. It is impoſſible to recollect every thing which was ſaid, and even that which is preſerved loſes half its beauty and force by wanting the other parts, which led to, or were connected with it. His Grace obſerved that his firſt propoſition, or reſolution, was declaratory of a fact. It carried ſuch a treaſon, he ſaid, upon the very face of it, that though he knew the diſpoſition of the Adminiſtration yet he could not think but they muſt comply with it.

The firſt reſolution, as follows, being then read by Lord Mansfield, as Speaker,

1. Reſolved, that in ſeveral of his Majeſty's colonies in North America diſorders have of late prevailed prejudicial to the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and deſtructive to the peace and proſperity of the ſaid colonies.

Lord Hillſborough ſtood up, and aſked the Duke of Richmond whether that was the whole of what he had to offer; to which his Grace anſwered, it was not. And then read 17 other reſolutions, viz.

2. Reſolved, that the letter of the Earl of Hillſborough, of the 22d of April 1768, to Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governour of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, was a common office letter, without any particular mark or ſpecial direction for keeping the ſame, or any part of the ſame, ſecret.

3. Reſolved, that it does not appear that any direction of ſecrecy had been given in any ſeparate letter, or paper, tranſmitted with the ſaid letter.

4. Reſolved, that the ſaid letter did contain an order for diſſolving the Aſſembly of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, upon their refuſing to comply with certain propoſitions.

5. Reſolved, that Governour Bernard did lay the ſaid propoſition before the Aſſembly, and did threaten the ſaid aſſembly with a diſſolution, and its conſequences; and did, in vindication and ſupport of ſuch proceedings, lay before the Aſſembly the ſaid letter of the Earl of Hillſborough.

6. Reſolved, that the directing the diſſolution of the Aſſemblies of North America, upon their refuſal to comply with certain propoſitions, operated as a menace, injurious to the deliberative capacity of the Aſſemblies, excited diſcontent, and contributed to produce unjuſtifiable combinations.

7. Reſolved, that the Aſſemblies of North America having been diſſolved, for not diſavowing or diſcountenancing certain combinations, the ſuffering new Aſſemblies to ſit, without diſavowing or diſcountenancing the ſaid combinations, was a proceeding full of inconſiſtency, and tending to lower, in the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, all opinion of the wiſdom and firmneſs of his Majeſty's councils.

8. Reſolved, that Lord Botetourt, his Majeſty's Governour of the colony of Virginia, was inſtructed, by a letter from the Earl of Hillſborough, in the following words: "His Majeſty relies on your prudence and fidelity for ſuch an explanation of his meaſures as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe who are enemies to the peace and proſperity of Great Britain and her colonies, and to reeſtabliſh that mutual confidence and affection upon which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depends.

9. Reſolved, that theſe his Majeſty's meaſures appear, by his ſaid letter, to be meaſures concerning the diſtinction of certain principles of taxation, and the repeal of certain taxes impoſed by authority of Parliament.

10. Reſolved, that in conſequence of the ſaid inſtructions Lord Botetourt was authorized (as far as the letter of a Secretary of State was authority) to ſtate theſe meaſures as his Majeſty's meaſures, and to explain the ſame according to his notions of prudence.

11. Reſolved, that Lord Botetourt did accordingly aſſure the Aſſembly that his Majeſty would rather loſe his crown than preſerve it by deceit.

12. Reſolved, that this declaration is highly improper, inaſmuch as it is perſonally involving his Majeſty in the meaſures of his Miniſters.

13. Reſolved, that the ſaid aſſurance related to the repeal of certain taxes, and the diſtinction of certain duties.

14. Reſolved, that it is unwarrantable, of dangerous conſequence, and a high breach of the privilege of Parliament, to promiſe to the Aſſemblies in North America the interpoſition or influence of his Majeſty, or of his confidential ſervants with Parliament, in any manner which may tend to create an opinion in thoſe Aſſemblies that ſuch interpoſition or influence muſt neceſſarily bring on a repeal of any duties or taxes laid, or to be laid, by authority of Parliament.

15. Reſolved, that it is highly derogatory from his Majeſty's honour, and from the freedom of parliamentary deliberation, to pledge the faith of the Crown to the ſaid Aſſemblies for the repealing, or laying on, or continuing, or not laying, any taxes or duties whatſoever.

16. Reſolved, that to give aſſurances in his Majeſty's name, diſtinguiſhing certain principles of taxation, and diſclaiming an intention to propoſe any taxes within the ſaid deſcription, in order to eſtabliſh and juſtify unwarrantable diſtinctions, has a tendency farther to diſturb the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and to weaken the authority of lawful government.

17. Reſolved, that to lay before this Houſe ſuggeſtions of treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon, ſubſiſting in America, in order to bring this Houſe into a plan for the repreſſing and puniſhing ſuch ſuppoſed treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, when in reality no ſuch treaſons, or miſpriſions of treaſon, did ſubſiſt, or, if they did ſubſiſt, no meaſures whatſoever have been taken, or appear to have been intended, for apprehending and puniſhing the perſons concerned in the ſame, is an audacious inſult on the dignity of Parliament, and, in its conſequences, tends either to bring a reflexion on the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, or to encourage treaſon, or treaſonable practices, by neglecting to carry into execution meaſures recommended by Parliament.

18. Reſolved, that theſe many ill judged and inconſiſtent proceedings have been a principal cauſe of the aforeſaid diſorders.

His Grace obſerved that the diſorders in America were in a great meaſure occaſioned by the conduct of Lord Hillſborough, the Miniſter in the American department; and was particularly ſevere upon Lord Hillſborough's letter of September 8, 1768, which directed ſome of the American Governours to diſſolve their Aſſemblies. He called this letter an ill written, unconſtitutional, official letter, wanting the weight and advice of Parliament, as well as the lenience of authority.

His Grace having finiſhed, Lord Hilſborough ſtood up, and replied, "that he was ſurpriſed to find any part of his conduct queſtioned in regard to the colonies, as it ever was, and ſhould be, his principle to attach

himself to no particular party, or set of men, but steadily to pursue those objects which he thought were most conducive to the good of the constitution, and the honour of the crown; that knowing the ground he stood on was but slippery he was always the more circumspect, but that, notwithstanding all his care, the Americans, particularly the people of Boston, acted in such a manner as justified every step which had been taken against them by Government. He observed that they not only excepted against certain duties laid on them by the Parliament of Great Britain, but entered into a positive resolution to pay no duties of any kind. And, my Lords (says he) was it not then high time for Government to interpose? Yes, my Lords, I, for my part, should think myself not only wanting in my duty if I did not, as Minister for that department, but subject to be impeached at the bar of this Honourable House. He entered particularly into the late disturbances at Boston, said "that all the quarrel the people had there with the soldiery was merely because they were disposed of there, as if the King had not a right to quarter his troops where he thought proper;" and concluded by lamenting "that soldiers who bore an honourable profession "should, for that very reason, be more subject to insult than any other people."

The friends of the Ministry now cried out, "adjourn! adjourn! when the Marquis of Rockingham prevented it by rising. He did not speak very long, but made some pertinent observations on the question; one in particular, that he would always wish to see (and he believed that such a wish was most correspondent to the interests of the mother country) the riches of America returned by the fruits of industry and commerce, rather than by severe duties and improper imposts." He was seconded by the Earl Temple, who spoke to this purport: My Lords, I am really surprised that, even at the very close of the sessions, the Administration cannot trust to the goodness of their cause, but that they will still call for an adjournment; and, under cover of their strength in this line, laugh at all justice and argument. The noble Duke who made this motion has been very accurate in explication of it, and leaves me very little to say. I, however, shall beg leave to make a few remarks upon this subject in general. In his Majesty's speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the opening of this sessions, are these words: *It is needless for me to recommend to the serious attention of my Parliament the state of my government in America. I have endeavoured, on my part, by every means, to bring back my subjects there to their duty, and to a due sense of lawful authority.* I would ask now, my Lords, how this has been complied with? Here is a strong recommendation of American affairs from the Throne, and they have scarcely, during the whole session, been laid before us; and now, when the Parliament themselves are desirous of complying with his Majesty's request, to take them under consideration, the King's Ministers, and their friends, are crying out for an adjournment. This, my Lords, is, I confess, performing promises in a very singular manner, and doing the business of government in a stile more singular. It puts me in mind of that stale French gasgonade,

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
"March'd up the hill, and so march'd down again."

For here we are, the last day but one of the sessions, in respect to America, just where we set out; every thing left unsettled, and opening to our view the most alarming prospects; the wisdom and advice of Parliament (so ardently sought after by former Ministers) totally neglected and despised, and every thing consigned to the Minister of that department who breathes nothing but sanguinary measures. I have been once in office (whether I shall ever be so again I do not know, nor does it belong to me solely to determine) but I do solemnly declare I would not, for any consideration under heaven, be so now, in the predicament of the present Administration, who have rendered themselves so unpopular, by their proceedings, that I believe I may safely pronounce they are now most heartily and sincerely detested by the publick."

Lord Temple was nobly supported by the Lords Lyttleton and Shelburne, the latter of whom spoke for near half an hour, with great spirit, and concluded with observing, "he hoped it would not be taken as a compliment intended for himself if he asserted that during his presiding in the American department every thing was conducted with becoming spirit on the side of the Crown, and leniency on that of the colonists, and yet no complaints arose, it ever being his principle to hold them as countrymen, fellow subjects, and Englishmen."

Lord Shelburne observed, "that such resolutions against the culprit, being moved to be put off by himself, was such a manifest violation of justice, and such a prostitution of Parliament, that he hoped impeachment would soon follow. He reproached Administration for having put into the King's mouth, at the beginning of the session, a recommendation of the affairs in America as one of the principal objects for the consideration of Parliament, and then suffering every day to elapse without so much as noticing that great object; and now it was come to the last day, and the matter moved by the noble Duke, they, with a most shameful and scandalous effrontery, avoided all inquiry, by moving and putting the question to adjourn.

Lord Weymouth made a short reply, at the close of which the House divided on the question for adjournment, when the numbers stood thus:

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|---|---|
| For the adjournment, | 60 |
| Against it, | 26 |
| Majority for the adjournment, | 34 |

The following characters appeared on Monday night at the masquerade. A magnificent Eastern dress, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon. An Eastern Indian Lady, her dress valued at near 50,000 l. Mrs. Campbell. Two Grecian Ladies, Lady Anne Hamilton and Mrs. Price. Peace, a striking figure, Mrs. Phillimore. A Persian priest of the ancients, Hon. Mr. Robinson. A Spaniard, Sir Francis Molyneux. Day and Night, the front representing day, the mask a sun, and the back emblematically exhibiting night, Lady Mary ******. A Bluecoat boy, Captain Donnelhan. A Newmarket jockey, Mr. Bishop. A milkmaid, Mrs. Newman. A huntsman, Lord March. A chimneysweeper, exceedingly humourous. One political stroke of his must not be forgotten: He approached Mr. Wilkes with "God bless your Honour; won't you employ me, I "sweep for soot, ho! and I signed the remonstrance, "your Honour? Mr. Thomas. A French cook, who had all the appearance of having lived his whole life on his soup maigre; Captain Arthur Blake. A philosopher, devoted as well by his dress as his philosophick apparatus; Sir Thomas Smith. A figure representing Alderman Wilkes. A mask was observing to the philosopher the drollery of there being in company both a real and imaginary Mr Wilkes, "O Sir, returned the philosopher, the shadow will naturally pursue the substance." A figure of Razor, a ditto of Quidnunc, both in the farce of The Upholsterer. One circumstance of humour is worth relating here: Colonel Luttrell and Mr. Wilkes were both in dominoes, and unmasked; the Colonel had been sitting some time on a sopha, and presently after the Colonel had left it Mr. Wilkes by accident came and sat down on the same sopha, when Quidnunc, seeing this, ran in great haste up to Razor, and cried, "Good news, brave news for Old England, brother Razor, Mr. Wilkes has at last taken Colonel Luttrell's seat." An old maiden prude was continual crying out, "that she should lose "her reputation in such company."

A Gentleman in a Highland dress, with the bagpipes, came up to Mr, Wilkes at Mrs. Corneiy's masquerade and played two or three tunes to him. Mr. Wilkes told him if he played to all eternity he should never dance to the bagpipe. The Highlander asked to what musick he would dance. Mr. Wilkes answered, to any but the bagpipe and the German Flute.